

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
OXFORD DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLAINTIFF

V.

NO. 3:23-CV-374-DMB-JMV

DECORIAL DAVIS

DEFENDANT

ORDER

On September 27, 2023, the United States of America filed a complaint against Decorial Davis in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi seeking “to recover [under the False Claims Act] money for common law or equitable causes of action for payment by mistake and unjust enrichment based upon ... Davis’s receipt of Paycheck Protection Program (‘PPP’) funds to which he was not entitled.” Doc. #1 at PageID 1. The complaint alleges that Davis, through misrepresentations, received a PPP loan totaling \$20,832.00 (for which the Small Business Administration paid a \$2,500.00 processing fee to the financial institution involved) and that Davis, also through misrepresentations, obtained forgiveness of the loan by the SBA. *Id.* at PageID 6.

On November 7, 2023, a “Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Judgment” was filed in which the parties represent that they “have agreed to resolve [this] litigation” and “to the entry of a consent judgment on the terms provided in the proposed [consent judgment].” Doc. #4 at PageID 17. Both the joint motion and the proposed consent judgment are signed by an Assistant United States Attorney and by Davis who appears pro se. *Id.*

Generally, before entering a consent judgment, also called a consent decree, courts must decide whether it represents a reasonable factual and legal determination based on the facts of record, whether established by evidence, affidavit, or stipulation. Courts must also ascertain that the settlement is fair and that it does not violate the Constitution, statutes, or jurisprudence. In assessing the propriety of

giving judicial imprimatur to the consent decree, the court must also consider the nature of the litigation and the purposes to be served by the decree.

Jones v. Gusman, 296 F.R.D. 416, 428–29 (E.D. La. 2013) (cleaned up).

The Court has reviewed the proposed consent judgment—which requires Davis to pay \$23,423.43 plus interest and a \$402.00 filing fee—and finds that it represents a fair and reasonable factual and legal determination based on the facts of record. The Court also concludes that the proposed consent judgment does not violate the Constitution, statutes, or jurisprudence. Finally, the proposed consent judgment is consistent with the nature of this litigation. Accordingly, the “Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Judgment” [4] is **GRANTED**. The proposed consent judgment will be signed and entered by the Court.

SO ORDERED, this 16th day of November, 2023.

/s/Debra M. Brown
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE